

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y , D E C E M B E R 1 3 , 1 7 8 0 .

B O S T O N , November 16.

On the 7th instant a Committee of both Houses of Assembly of this Commonwealth presented his Excellency the Governor with the following Answer to his Speech at the opening of the session.

May it please your Excellency,

WE the Senate and Representatives of the people, who constitute the Free and Independent Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, beg leave to address your Excellency on your accession to the high and important office of its Chief Magistrate.

With grateful hearts we acknowledge, with your Excellency, the goodness of the Great Lord of all, in the steps of his providence which have led to the present happy revolution, and afforded to this people an opportunity of framing a constitution of civil government, upon the liberal and permanent basis of freedom and independence, and with such powers and barriers, as have a necessary tendency "to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquillity, their natural rights and the blessings of life."

A government thus constituted, well administered, and supported by the people; being at certain periods revertable to them who are the fountain of honour, the last resort of power, and the express guardians of their own lives, liberties and properties, cannot fail to command respect, and answer the ends of its institution.

It is our peculiar felicity to find that such a constitution, originating with the people who are to live under it, and formed by delegates of their own choice, has met with so general and cordial a reception; and that the first elections have been conducted with the most perfect order and harmony, but more especially that the virtue and patriotism of our constituents have led them to the free and unbiassed choice of a gentleman to fill the highest office in the commonwealth, whose native and political attachment to their civil and religious rights, early and uniformly conspicuous, have been so illustriously distinguished both by the first honours of the Supreme Council of these United States, and by the earliest proscription of the British government.

As it is essential to a free republic, that it be a "government of laws and not of men," so the principles and views of your electors are fully confirmed, when by your Excellency's speech from the chair, they are incontrovertibly ascertained, that far from being elated by the honours you have so justly merited and received, your Excellency regards the station to which you are now advanced, although an honorable, yet as an arduous and extensive sphere of usefulness, and that you realize a proportionate weight of obligation and duty.

As the powers vested in the Chief Magistrate are ascertained, limited and restrained by the constitution, so are they sufficiently competent to the purposes of commanding respect to government, and obedience to the laws, and for calling forth the utmost energy of individuals for the necessary service and protection of the commonwealth. While, therefore, you continue to discharge, with fidelity, the duties incident to your exalted station, govern according to law, execute justice with clemency, and duly exert your civil and military powers for maintaining the rights of the subject, you shall never fail of support.

While the people over whom you are called to preside, descended from republican ancestors, well informed in the principles of government, and animated by a generous and ardent zeal for the rights of men and of citizens, with a laudable jealousy, regard the conduct of their rulers, we trust, they will find yours uniformly consistent with the constitution.

We are happy in being able to assure your Excellency that our constituents, disposed as they now are and ever have been to good order and a peaceful subjection to laws of their own making, will ever cheerfully exert themselves to support a constitution which ascertains to them personal security, liberty and property; and to render the arduous services of those who rule well, as easy to themselves and as conducive to the great ends of government "as the lot of humanity will admit." While, from our long experience of your Excellency's firmness on the one hand, and from their affection and confidence in you on the other, we flatter ourselves that your administration will exemplify in all periods of the commonwealth, that its utmost powers may be called forth and exerted in a perfect consistency with the happiness of the subject.

We beg leave further to assure your Excellency, that relying, under God, upon the firm support of our constituents, no efforts or assiduity of ours shall be wanting to fulfil the part assigned us by the constitution. Happy should we be, could we perform it to

their expectations, and to the satisfaction of our own minds.

But in order thereto we shall immediately enter upon the consideration of the important purposes for which we are convened, and especially those which your Excellency has recommended to our attention.

Sensible that no one valuable object of government can be either completely attained or enjoyed unless the defence of the state is first sufficiently provided for; and that every regulation of internal police, which does not terminate in or facilitate the accomplishment of this grand object, must be postponed to it; our first and principal attention shall be paid to the army—which, by the most vigorous and decisive measures, we are determined to complete for the war, and accommodate so far as our proportion of men and supplies shall extend, without a moment's delay and at any expence—resting no longer on those temporary levies and occasional provisions which have only tended to distress the people, enhance the expences, and protract the period of the war.

And we doubt not, that the result of the general commission on this most interesting subject, instituted by the last General Assembly under the late constitution, executed as we trust it will be by the people of these states, will be such as shall enable the good people of America, cemented as we are by indissoluble connection, and aided by the forces of our powerful magnanimous ally, to bid perpetual defiance to the utmost power and policy of our enemies.

The militia of the commonwealth, upon which its more immediate security depends, we shall endeavour to place upon such an establishment, and under such regulations and provisions as that we may be able either to repel invasion, or to co-operate with the army of the states or of our allies on any emergency, be it ever so sudden or unexpected. Taking the necessary measures for their pay and subsistence as occasion may require, and forming such arrangements in the civil or staff department, as that the purchases and distribution of the public stores may be placed in suitable hands, and conducted, both in the army and in the militia, upon just principles, and to proper effect.

The General Court will also take effectual order for the protection of our sea-coasts; and of that navigation and commerce, with the freedom and extent of which the opulence and strength of the commonwealth is most intimately connected, from the insults, interruptions and depredations of the enemy. While we shall guard with all possible vigilance against a trade clandestinely carried on by flags of truce with the subjects of that insidious and cruel power, with which we are at war—nor shall the impolitic and false delicacy of admitting prisoners of distinction to go at large, make a part of that liberality with which, as citizens of the world in time of profound peace, we might be inclined to treat those, to whom considered as enemies, although we should shew every office of humanity, consistent with the public safety and with the comfort of our friends in captivity, yet whose residence with us in time of war, except in confinement, may be and often has been very injurious.

In order to the accomplishment of the grand object of war and of victory, we assure your Excellency that we will critically examine into the state of our finances, and place them, in addition to what has been already happily effected, upon so respectable a footing as that the public faith shall be fully restored and established; and are very happy in finding that notwithstanding the infamous practice of our enemies to ruin our cause by counterfeiting and depreciating our currency, the real debt of the continent does not amount to more than half the sum which is annually expended by them in support of the war against us, in addition to the load of many millions of national debt.

While on this head we sincerely regret with your Excellency, that in the course of events many of the creditors of government, among which are unhappily a great number of widows and orphans, and of that patriotic and valuable order of men the clergy, and of our brethren in arms, have been injured in their property, as well as in consequence of the rapid depreciation of our currency: As the late assembly have taken up the case of the latter, so the present are going on to perfect their relief, while urged by all the principles of justice, honor, and humanity, they will do every thing for the redress of the former which can be devised and effected.

Convinced that the means of supporting the war to any period, are, under the auspices of Heaven, within our own power, we shall, by such reforms in the mode of taxation as shall be found necessary, draw forth the large resources of the commonwealth in such just proportions as we have reason to think have not heretofore been properly attended to, which will add

to the satisfaction and cheerfulness with which our constituents will contribute of their property to the public service, and ascertain to us seasonable and adequate supplies.

Nor can we admit a doubt that the same genius of liberty which at first inspired, still animates the freemen of Massachusetts; and that not "an ability will be suffered to lay dormant or be misapplied, not a necessary measure be left unexplored, or just one unattempted, nor a nerve unexerted" until, from the wisdom of our councils and the vigor of our arms, glory and peace shall crown the contest.

The civil matters which your Excellency has been pleased to recommend, are subjects of real and interesting concern.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of religion to the happiness of men in civil society, to maintain its purity and promote its efficacy, we shall protect its professors of all denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably and as good subjects of the commonwealth, in the free exercise of the rights of conscience; and shall exert ourselves to carry the wife and equitable provision of the constitution for those salutary purposes into the fullest effect—and as one necessary measure, shall revise the laws and make such additions to or amendments in them as may be necessary and consistent with personal liberty, for the due observance of that day which the Supreme hath consecrated to his more immediate worship and service.

Inasmuch as knowledge and virtue are essential to the preservation of freedom in a state, we shall be happy in affording the highest marks of attention and respect to all seminaries of literature, and yielding them all the support they may need, and which it becomes the representatives of a wife and free people to afford—especially our University at Cambridge, founded by the wisdom and virtue of our ancestors, approved by long experience of its utility, and honored by the many illustrious characters which have adorned our country, and who imbibed the first principles of science at that pure and copious fountain.

Nor can the schools throughout this commonwealth be permitted to continue under such inattention and discouragement as they have for many years suffered, to the irreparable injury of the present and future generation, and to the indelible disgrace of a free government. We shall therefore hold ourselves obliged to form proper establishments for restoring them to their primitive dignity and usefulness.

It gives us singular pleasure to find the society of arts, &c. lately founded in this commonwealth, dignified and enriched by the addition of many respectable literary characters, and promising such happy improvement.—Institutions, which have a tendency "to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, to extend and improve commerce, to promote agriculture, arts, trades, and manufactures, and a natural history of the country," are by the constitution entitled to, and cannot fail to find the patronage and protection of the government.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency that we shall make it our sincere endeavour, both by precept and example, to countenance and inculcate obedience to the laws, with the principles of religion, patriotism, "humanity, and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in dealing, sincerity, good humour, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people."

And as the dignity and reputation of the commonwealth, as well as the interest of the subject, demand the independence both of the Chief Magistrate and of the Justices of the supreme judicial court, so it shall be among our first acts of legislation, to provide and establish permanent and honorable salaries for each.

May it please your Excellency,

With all the liberality and candor, unanimity and harmony which can consist with the due exercise of the powers and rights vested in the several branches respectively, we shall now proceed to the business of the session, and shall forthwith attend to the revision of the laws and to the framing such new statutes as may be requisite for accomplishing the important purposes of our election; and shall at all times pay that respect to the communications and recommendation of your Excellency, and give the dispatch to the public business which the safety and happiness of the commonwealth may require.

P A R I S , September 4.

LETTERS from Marseilles mention, that a ship from Smyrna, laden with a valuable cargo of cotton and silk had arrived there, after escaping from the enemy, by the following stratagem: The ship on her homeward passage, was chased by an English privateer (See the fourth page.)

L O N D O N .
As Sir Edward Hughes arrived in India about Christmas last, news from that quarter is expected soon, it being mentioned by the last advices from thence, that the object of that Admiral's first enterprise was the reduction of Manilla; for which purpose he was to be assisted by an army of 5000 Europeans and 7000 seapoys, under the command of Gen. Sir Hector Munro.

The British naval force in the East-Indies, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, and Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Vernon, consists of the Superb of 74 guns, Exeter, Bellisle, Eagle, Burford and Asia, of 64 guns each; Rippon 60 guns, Actæon 44 guns; Santine, French prize, 32 guns; Coventry 28 guns; Sea-Horse 20 guns; besides five of the company's ships converted into frigates, carrying from 28 to 50 guns, which are stationed in India, and act under the Admiral's orders.

An American packet, with dispatches to the French Court, has been chased ashore near l'Orient by a frigate of Admiral Geary's fleet, which, from the high winds, could not venture near enough the shore to destroy the packet, the Captain of which went off immediately to Paris with dispatches.

This vessel sailed the 29th June from New-London. Admiralty-Office, August 19, 1780.

Admiral Geary, with part of the fleet under his command, arrived yesterday at Spithead, and was then expecting the remainder, with a prize ship, a letter of marque, called Le Compte de Hallwel, 350 tons, 24 guns and 80 men, bound from Cape Francois to Bourdeaux, having on board sugar, coffee and indigo; also an English brig, her prize, bound from Newfoundland to Lisbon, and a lugger privateer, taken the 17th inst. off Paterall Point, called La Sauterelle, of 8 guns, and 26 men.

Aug. 22. Advices received yesterday from Plymouth by the Alert cutter, off Brest, dated the 15th instant, say that Monf. Du Chaffault, with ten sail of the line, and nine other smaller vessels of war, remained there unmoored, without making any preparation for sailing.

The ships under the command of Admiral Geary are ordered to Torbay as soon as they get their supplies on board, that they may be the readier to sail.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Aug. 21.
"We hear that Admiral Evans is ordered to sea with all expedition, with 12 sail of the line."

A correspondent informs us, that the British navy in commission, at present, consists of 102 sail of the line; 17 fifty gun ships; 103 frigates, from 20 to 44 guns; 63 sloops, from 10 to 18 guns; 17 cutters, commanded by Lieutenants; 17 armed ships of 20 guns; four bomb vessels; 14 fire-ships; and two frigates on discoveries, late under the command of Captains Cook and Clarke.

Ten ships of the line are getting ready with the utmost expedition, which are intended as a reinforcement to the fleet under Admiral Rodney.

Thirteen Russian men of war sailed the 19th ult. from the Downs to the westward, and for ditto the 21st to the northward.

B O S T O N , Nov. 2.

Tuesday night came on a severe storm at N. E. which continued all day yesterday, in which time a greater quantity of snow fell than has been known for many years, at so early a period of the season. Considerable damage has been done to the shipping in the harbour.

It is reported that the ship Franklin has return'd into Salem from a successful cruize, having taken five Jamaica men, homeward bound.

Nov. 16. Tuesday last arrived in this harbour the letter of marque brig Amsterdam, Capt. Magee, in 44 days from Gottenburgh, in Sweden. On his passage from hence to that port, he took a British vessel and carried her to Gottenburgh, where the prize was sold. On his return he captured another British vessel bound to Newfoundland with provisions and dry goods, said to be a very valuable prize.

By a gentleman who came passenger in Captain Magee, we learn, that there have been but few British cruizers in the Northern Seas the summer past, and those few had met with little or no success; but that a number of French cruizers had appeared in that quarter, and captured many British vessels, some of very great value, so that Britain has felt no inconsiderable blow on her trade in those seas, as well as in other parts, and will be much disappointed this year in the important article of naval stores. We are further informed that the northern maritime powers in Europe had been strengthening their alliance formed with a view to defend their rights of neutrality on the high seas, against the lawless power of Britain; and were more determined than ever to admit no search of their vessels pursuing their voyages, from British men of war or cruizers; by which means the trade of France and Spain, and every kind of supply for those powers, will be secured on neutral bottoms. The combined fleets of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, exclusive of those belonging to the States of Holland, amounted to upwards of 40 men of war, which had put to sea, and, after being joined, had convoyed a large quantity of stores to France, where they had arrived, and in the ports of which they were left when the last advices were received at Gottenburgh. We have also advice through the same channel, that the fleets of France and Spain had put to sea, and made a junction; and that the British fleet that had been cruising some time in the channel and off Brest, had

chose to relinquish that station, and were retired to Torbay, where, by the last accounts, they were safe at anchor; while the combined fleets were again masters of the channel, and would probably give some further stroke of importance to the trade, if not to the fleet of Britain.

It is allowed, on all hands, that the impression made on the British trade this year by the allied powers, has been much greater than any during the war: The capture of the Quebec fleet, and the successes in other quarters, added to the capital stroke of Admiral Cordova, make a greater loss to Britain than any thing of the kind she has felt for near a century past, and must greatly affect her finances.

A few days ago a ship of 300 tons, from Jamaica bound to London, having on her passage met with bad weather, in which she was obliged to throw all her guns overboard and stave 70 hogheads rum between decks, put into Canfo harbour on the Nova-Scotia shore to refit, and immediately dispatched her boat to Halifax for assistance. On the passage the boat met with two armed thallops of fifteen men each from Salem, who took the boat, and gaining intelligence of the situation of the ship, proceeded for Canfo, and on their arrival took possession of the ship without any resistance, brought her away and arrived safe in Salem harbour last Tuesday morning, having on board 380 hogheads of rum and fugar, besides other valuable effects.

A prize brig to the Franklin privateer, arrived at Salem Monday evening. Her cargo beef and pork.

Tuesday last arrived at Beverly, the ship Rambler, Capt. Lovet, in 48 days from Gottenburgh.

Nov. 20. Several prizes have arrived in different ports in this state since our last.

Extract of a letter from Poole, in England, found on board the prize brig Endeavour, taken by Capt. Magee.

"The times are now as you heard in the summer, all but a new Parliament returned about the end of this month, which we hope will be the means for peace."

Nov. 23. It is said that the value of the British fleet lately captured by the combined fleets of France and Spain, amounts to near one and a half million sterling.—The five Indiamen alone were worth upwards of 60,000. sterling each.

We hear a project was on foot in England to seize, at one stroke, the whole Russian fleet lately arrived in the British channel, and thereby prevent their assisting France and Spain, which it is said was their intended object, as most of the northern powers of Europe are determined, if possible, to humble the pride of Britain.

A large British ship, with upwards 300 butts of wine and a quantity of fruit, taken by his most Christian Majesty's frigates the Hermoine and Serveilante, it is said, is safe arrived in port.

Since our last arrived in port, a brig with provisions, prize to the Rambler; as also a provision brig, prize to the letter of marque brig Amsterdam, Capt. Magee.

P R O V I D E N C E , Nov. 8.

Friday last the schooner Sally, Capt. Phillips, arrived in the river from Cape Francois, after a passage of 23 days. Capt. Phillips informs that he left the Cape in company with ten French ships of the line, and ten sail of American vessels; the latter parted from the French ships a few days after leaving the Cape when they were steering W.N.W. On the 17th ult. Capt. Phillips met with a violent gale of wind, in which his vessel was overlet, and one of his men lost; after cutting away the mainmast, she happily righted. The 21st ult in lat. 28, 53, long. 73, 32, he saw a mast floating, with broken spars, oars, plank, a chest, &c.

Nov. 15. Friday last the Duke de Lauzun's legion arrived here from Newport, and on Sunday proceeded to Lebanon, in Connecticut. They are an excellent body of troops, and make a very martial appearance.

N E W - L O N D O N , November 7.

A report has just come to town, that Gen. Ethan Allen, with 1300 brave Green Mountain Boys under his command, having pursued 1400 of the enemy, (who lately infested the frontiers of the state of Vermont) he came up with them near Skeensborough, when a severe action ensued, in which the enemy were defeated, and that General Allen had killed and taken six hundred of them.

B A S S E T E R R E , (St. Christopher's) Oct. 16.

We should at all times be happy to give our readers agreeable intelligence, but are sorry to say we have nothing to offer the public in this paper, but a repetition of distressing and melancholy events. On Wednesday, at midnight, it blew a very hard gale, and increased all next day, with a very high sea, which drove the following vessels ashore; a ship, with part of her cargo of lumber on board, prize to the privateer ship Bellona; a sloop and schooner, prizes to the Spitfire, Capt. Mairs; a sloop belonging to Mr. H. Sibly, foundered; and a sloop, prize to a man of war; several of the vessels put out to sea, many of which in going out ran foul of other vessels at anchor and did considerable damage; a brig still at anchor had her foremast and bowprit carried away, a ship had also a foremast and bowprit carried away, and the Matthew, Capt. Sleig, in endeavouring to get out, ran foul of the Brotherfon, Capt. Tomlin, and forced her from her anchors; this last had her yards and topmast struck, and was so light that she could not go

to sea, and was consequently forced ashore at Johnston's bay, where the boom went to pieces, and the mate was drowned; a schooner belonging to Tobago, bound to New-York with rum, put out from the Salt-ponds, and was forced ashore under Londonderry fort; a vessel loaded with tobacco, from St. Eustatius, and a small schooner, were seen to founder off Half-way Tree; and a schooner, belonging to Mr. Priddie, drove ashore at Palmeto Point, and was totally lost. On that day and the next, tho' the wind had in some degree abated, the surge was so excessive high, that many spars, hogheads of coals, &c. &c. were washed off the bay, and great injury done to several houses. On Saturday the wind abated, and we were in hopes that the violence of the weather was over, in which we were in a great degree confirmed by a heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, setting in yesterday morning; but about eight o'clock the wind shifted to the southward, which increased the swell, by which the Minerva, Capt. Robbin, just arrived from Bristol, with a cargo worth 12,000. sterling on board, was forced on the reef of Smith's fort, where the now lies with all her masts cut away, bilged, and so far from the shore, that if the weather continues her crew and cargo must inevitably perish. A brig from Salem, with a cargo of fish and lumber on board, prize to the Venus frigate, overfet in the breakers, by which one man, attempting to swim ashore, was drowned, but the rest of the crew stuck to her bottom, and have since got ashore; she is gone to pieces.

Yesterday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a light ship, supposed to be Capt. Hart, from Nevis, came off here, firing a number of distress guns; she was immediately assisted by boats from the ships, and came to by an anchor and cable left by one of the ships which put out.

This morning, at six o'clock, the Minerva was still at a great distance from the shore; a few of her hands have swam ashore, and inform that her gun-deck is entirely under water, and that she must soon go to pieces. The wind lulled and the sea abated.

The Rowley, Capt. Power, and all the other vessels, which lay at the Salt-ponds, went ashore and were dashed to pieces.

Several vessels are now in the offing, some of which appear to be damaged; a brig with both top-masts, and a schooner her main-mast carried away.

S T . J O H N ' S , (in Antigua) November 1.

On Tuesday, the 24th of October, arrived at St. Kitts an American schooner, prize to the Stag letter of marque, of Liverpool; the prize-master says the Stag left England the 7th of September, nothing was then done in the channel; our grand fleet in port.

The damage done on the bay of St. Eustatius to houses and goods is said to be computed at 150,000. sterling.

A letter from Grenada paints a most dreadful scene; 9 large Dutch sugar loaded ships foundered or were wrecked in the Carenage, half the town of St. George's is destroyed, and few or none of the estates have escaped.—St. Vincent has lost it, it possible, worse; that ill-fated island is almost completely ruined.—The Juno French frigate is lost in Kingston bay.

A vessel is arrived at St. Kitts. She left Dominica in the beginning of the gale, which threatened destruction there.

B A L T I M O R E , November 28.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, dated October 28, 1780.

"We have the most dismal accounts from all the Windward Islands, of the dreadful effects of the late bad weather, which commenced the 12th instant, and continued for nine days.—We learn this morning, that 1500 people have perished in the ruins at Barbadoes; some accounts make the number 3500."

P H I L A D E L P H I A , December 6.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Gates to Congress, dated November 14, 1780.

"This instant Major Brum, late Aid de Camp to Major-General Sullivan, arrived in camp, and acquaints me that General Sumpter, in consequence of orders I gave him at Hillsborough to act upon the west side of the Wateree, had, after a severe contest with Major Wemy's, defeated him and his whole command, having wounded and taken the Major prisoner, with twenty-five of his party; many were left dead on the ground, and a considerable number of fine horses and arms fell also into the hands of General Sumpter. In the pocket of Major Wemy's was found a list of the whigs houses he had burnt upon Pedee, which, with all his papers, as soon as I receive them, shall be transmitted to Congress. The enemy do not now possess a single post east of George-Town, or north of Camden; while Colonel Marian and General Harrington command the country east of the Santee, and are continually interrupting the enemy's craft upon this river."

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

The following paragraph is taken from the Virginia Gazette of November 26.—"Last Wednesday about ten o'clock the whole of the enemy's fleet weighed anchor and fell down the capes, where they met two vessels coming in (supposed to be the two dispatched from the fleet a few days after they arrived here) when they all came to again. After staying awhile, the whole got under sail, and were yesterday quite out of sight."

Friday last arrived in this city the Chevalier de CHA-

TELLAUX, Marechal de Camp, one of the forty of the French Academy, a gentleman no less conspicuous in the republic of letters than in the profession of arms. The General was attended by his Aids, the Baron de Montequieu, grandson of the great Montequieu, Captain Lynch, and Colonel Duplessis.

Extract of a letter dated St. Pierre, Martinique, October 16th, 1780.

"On the 10th instant a fleet of fifty-two fail of vessels arrived here from Bourdeaux, but last from Corunna, under convoy of a single frigate. A few days before they made land, they fell in with and took a large letter of marque ship from England bound to Antigua, loaded with dry goods, and carried her into Fort-Royal. Another frigate that came out with the fleet gave chase the day before their arrival to another large English letter of marque ship, which she took and carried into Fort-Royal also; this last mentioned vessel was from Newfoundland, and had 400 hogheads of cod-fish on board. All the merchant ships came to an anchor in this harbour. The day of their arrival a very sudden gale of wind sprung up at N. E. and tho' the gale increased and continued without intermission, the shipping kept their stations, as the wind then blew off the land, until the 11th, when many of them weighed anchor and got under way; some slipped their cables and went out, and several parted with their cables and were driven out by the violence of the wind. On the night of the 11th the wind shifted to the southward, and after continuing there two or three hours, veered round to S. W. and blew right in shore; between two and three o'clock in the morning of the 12th, the sea was suddenly thrown into the most violent agitation and raged with incredible fury; many dwelling houses and stores, that stood along the bay, were almost instantly destroyed with the violence of the waves, and the poor inhabitants in many places, finding it impossible to escape at the front part of their houses, were obliged to break holes through strong stone walls in the back parts of their buildings, and escape that way with their lives into adjoining buildings behind, and leave all their property to the mercy of the sea.

"The Fort, a strong stone fortification, that stood near the water edge at the north end of the town, and has bid defiance to that boisterous element for eighty years past, was demolished in less than three hours, and the guns are either buried in the sand or have rolled down the bank into the sea.

"A strong stone wall, six feet high, and from four to five feet thick, that stretched along the bay from one end of the town to the other, with intervals here and there to admit a passage to the water side, and was erected many years ago to defend the houses from the violence of the surf in the hurricane months, was beaten down in half an hour's time, and there is now not the least vestige of it remaining, even its very foundation is washed up out of the ground. Not a single building that stood in the lower street next the sea, but what is either entirely destroyed or rendered utterly unserviceable.

"The town of Presciuse, that stood about five miles from this place, is entirely destroyed; there is only one house and the church left standing in it.

"Fort-Royal has suffered but little. One of the prizes above-mentioned was drove ashore in the bay at that place, the other went out to sea, and we have since heard nothing of her. The two frigates that convoyed the fleet from France rode out the storm, and have received no damage; one of them had a large sum in specie on board, which she brought out for the payment of the troops, and fortunately saved it.

"In the country the scene is truly distressing. The cane and fruit trees are in many places blown down and entirely destroyed.

"Before Admiral Rowley left these seas, he stationed three ships of the line, viz. the Ajax, the Vengeance and the Montague, and five frigates, at St. Lucia, to annoy the trade of this place. Accounts have been received here from that island, that the Ajax and two of the frigates have been drove ashore at Gros-Islet and lost, with the greatest part of their crews; and the Vengeance, which lay in the carenage at that place, is exceedingly damaged. The gale lasted there forty-eight hours, and laid waste the whole country. The Montague went out to sea, and has not yet been heard of.

"The fortifications on Mount Fontunay at that place are all blown down and destroyed.

"Two English frigates, viz. the Andromeda, of 22 guns, and the Aurora, of 36 guns, are drove ashore at the windward part of this island, and are entirely lost; the crew of the former were all drowned except 18 men: We have not yet heard how many men the Aurora lost.

"One of the fleet that arrived here the 10th instant is drove ashore in this harbour, entirely dismasted: We have not yet heard the fate of the rest."

Extract of another letter, dated St. Pierre, Martinique, October 30, 1780.

"In St. Vincent there has been 600 houses destroyed by the late tempest, and the interior parts of the country entirely laid waste.

"Two of the fleet that were driven from their anchors in this port, on the 11th instant, are returned; two others have arrived at Guadaloupe; but we have as yet heard nothing of the rest."

Extract of a letter dated St. Eustatia, Nov. 9, 1780.

"These islands have suffered very much by a hurricane, though those to windward are much worse

off than ourselves. We are told that in Barbados there are no houses left intire, all the wind-mills blown down, and near 1500 lives lost. St. Vincents is in much the same situation. Grenada, Dominique, St. Lucia, and Martinique, are much damaged. Every low situation is entirely destroyed by the sea, which raged with more violence than was ever known before.

"The town of Savanna La Mar, in Jamaica, is entirely swept away, with most of its inhabitants. Other parts of that island are also in a very ruinous situation.

"The Phoenix British ship of war is lost on Cape Mais; the Pomona frigate on Porto Rico."

TRENTON, DECEMBER 13.

We hear that a few nights ago eight horse-thieves from New-York, where the enemy keep a considerable number of that profession in their employment, stealing horses from the inhabitants near the lines, came up to the neighbourhood of Hackinsack and took off with them sixteen horses. They had engaged boats to meet them at a certain place on the North-River and carry over their booty, at which place they arrived safe, but no boats appeared. In the mean time twelve or fourteen of the Bergen militia collected, and pursued them closely. The enemy having no inclination for contest skulked and hid themselves among some tall, thick weeds, to which the Bergen lads, for sake of expedition, setting fire, the contents came out and very submissively surrendered. They are lodged securely at Morristown. The militia also brought back the horses.

VERSES to the Memory of Capt. NICHOLAS BIDDLE, of the Randolph Frigate of 32 guns, blown up in an engagement with the Yarmouth, a British Man of War of 64 guns.

WHAT dread explosion rends the distant skies!
What sulph'rous flames in spiral volumes rise!
The Randolph swims no more!—modest and brave,
The virtuous BIDDLE finds an early grave.
O gallant youth! what monument of praise
Can thy afflicted, grateful country raise?
When Britain's tyrant, o'er the Atlantic waves,
Pour'd forth his num'rous hofs of armed slaves,
Their maker's bloody dictates to fulfil,
And bend a free-born people to his will,
Thy gen'rous soul disdain'd luxurious rest!
Thy country's wrongs inflam'd thy manly breast.
Repeated laurels gather'd on the main,
Increase thy glory, not thy warmth restrain!
Tho' beauty, with alluring, virtuous charms,
In softest accents woo'd thee to her arms,
Thy country's love, and love of martial fame,
The gentler passions of the soul o'ercame;
And bad thee hope to see thy wish complete,
"On equal terms the British flag to meet,
"Pluck naval honors from the Briton's brow,
"Or dauntless sink to Ocean's caves below!"
Such was thy wish, O much lov'd, gentle youth,
Pattern of friendship, and unblemish'd truth;
Such was thy wish!—mysterious Heav'n deny'd
Deserv'd success to crown thy noble pride!
O'er pow'r'd by double force, the trembling main
Beheld thy ship th' unequal fight sustain;
Amaz'd beheld the British bands retire,
Confus'd and falling at thy dreadful fire!
E'en their proud chief, in that destructive hour,
Confess'd thy naval skill and thund'ring pow'r!
Too soon, alas! too soon the wrapping flame
The Randolph seiz'd, and spar'd the Briton's shame!
Mounting in air, amidst his warlike crew,
To Heav'n's blest seats heroick BIDDLE flew;
There twelv'd America's immortal band,
Heroes who dy'd to save their native land;
All haste to bind the youthful warrior's brow,
With wreaths whose verdure shall forever glow!

W. S.

AS a distemper called the Mad Staggers has for some time past prevailed among the horses in different parts of the country, by which many of those useful and valuable animals have been lost, and more may be; and as the publick may not be informed of any cure, the one hereafter mentioned has been used in some parts, and been found to answer the end proposed: If any person will be kind enough to inform the Printer of any infallible remedy, he may depend on its being inserted for the benefit of the publick—In the mean time the following is recommended:

LET blood to three quarts or more, after which walk him awhile, then clothe him; cover his temples over with a pitch plaister, keep him exceeding warm, put the bigness of a small pea of asafetida in each ear, let his meal be little and his drink rather warm, his stable dark; rub him well, especially about the head and neck; the bleeding may be repeated two or three times at twelve or twenty-four hours distance, as necessity may require: Purging also is proper, and fumigating his nostrils with brimstone matches.

TO BE SOLD Wholesale and Retail, at the Printing-Office, in Trenton,

THE NEW-JERSEY

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

Containing a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.

N. B. Great allowance will be made to those who purchase large quantities.

DANIEL JACKSON, a soldier in Baylor's light dragoons, requested, a few moments before his death, that this method should be taken to inform his wife, who lives near Springfield in New-Jersey, that he was executed the first of May last, at George-Town in South-Carolina, for desertion.

J. STITH, Captain
Baylor's dragoons.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ff.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the fifth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Randolph, Moses Robins and Jacob Wilcot, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Brunswick, Joshua Wooding, late master, lately cast on shore near Barnaget; with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, and her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned to the captors thereof, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, Dec. 9, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hopewell, near Maidenhead, about the 26th ult. a Black MARE, thirteen hands three inches high, three years old, her near hind foot white, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

RALPH LANNING.

A QUANTITY OF HARNESSES,

Consisting of Coilers, Blind-Bridles, Collars and Haines: Also good strong

SHOES and SOAL LEATHER,

To be exchanged for HIDE S, in Trenton, by

STACY POTTS.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, on the evening of the 18th instant, two BAY HORSES, uted to the waggon, one is about 15 years old, and has a star and snip, branded on the near buttock with C. The other is about 8 years old, has not any artificial mark; both are shod all round; they trot, pace, and canter well, and are meally mouthed. The owner may have them again by applying to

DAVID BRANT.

Morristown, Nov. 28, 1780.

Elizabeth-Town Stage.

THE subscriber hereby informs the PUBLICK, that he has provided a STAGE-WAGGON, commodiously fitted for passengers, and will set out from the sign of the Cross-Keys at the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, in Philadelphia, on every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, precisely at ten o'clock, and proceed to Princeton; there meet the stages who have engaged to be there from Elizabeth-Town and Morris-Town, every Thursday at twelve o'clock, and Sunday evenings. The rout of this stage is from the Cross-Keys on Wednesday to Four-Lanes-End; Thursday morning proceed to Trenton, to the house of Jacob G. Bergen, there breakfast; from thence to Princeton, to Col. Jacob Hyer's, and return to Trenton the same evening; from thence next morning by the Four-Lanes-End to Philadelphia; Saturday we proceed from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, Sunday to Trenton by twelve o'clock, from thence to Princeton; Monday return from Princeton, dine at Trenton, and proceed to the Four-Lanes-End; Tuesday morning to Philadelphia.

All passengers, packages, &c. are desired to be at each place at the above appointed times. The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Princeton is Two Silver Dollars, or the exchange in Continental, and the same for 150lb. baggage.

The subscriber will purchase goods for gentlemen at as low a rate as may be had, and charge five per cent. for purchasing, and will charge only half the aforesaid price for the freight, provided he has not full loads of passengers and baggage; and in case he has, he will procure teams that will carry the goods at the same rate.—All gentlemen and ladies who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on punctual attendance, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged by

The Publick's humble servant,

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

N. B. Philadelphia and Trenton papers may be had of said Johnson.

Oct. 20, 1780.

vateer, and without hopes of getting off, the French Captain ordered all his hands below, except one, an Italian, and to him he gave orders how to act with the privateer, who by this time came up with the ship & fired a gun; the Italian immediately waved a white handkerchief, as signal of distress; the privateer came nearer and bid him strike the colours: The Italian told him, he had not sufficient strength, adding, that as he was conqueror and in their hands, he, the Italian, being a passenger, that they came from Smyrna, and that the Captain and half of the crew had died of the plague, that there were 5 or 6 men below stretched out on the cable tier, laying at the point of death, without affording them any relief, and as for his (the Italian) part, feared he should be the last sacrifice to this mortal distemper should he remain any longer on board, therefore implored assistance and removal.—To which the English Captain said, “you may all go to hell, would I take out your men? No, by God, if you had all the riches of Peru aboard of your ship I would not take out any.” The Italian plead, that he was none of his enemy, adding, that they were dead, or struggling with death, and entreated him for humanity take to supply him with some necessaries of life, which the Captain at last agreed to, by handing him a few bottles of vinegar tied at the head of a pole, and afterwards took a speedy departure from the Frenchman.

L O N D O N.

When the King was informed of the capture of the East and West India fleet, by Don Louis de Cordova, he was immediately seized with horrid paroxysms, indicating the most violent symptoms of that species of madness which attends persons in the East, when bit by a Tarantula. Lord North, the chief physician in politics, sent directly for the band of state fiddlers, who having, as on such occasions is usual, played over several delectable tunes to humour his Majesty's disorder; they at last fiddled him into his senses, but he unfortunately relapsed again. Lord North caught the disorder, and in a moment, with epidemic swiftness, the whole Court by its baneful influence, were in a state of lunacy.—Her Majesty the Queen leaped out of bed, naked as Venus; and the Prince of Wales appeared as bare as Apollo of Delphi.—The Maids of Honour forgot their modesty; the Lords in waiting forgot their breeches. A general tumult ensued. The guards—the menial domesticks—and the Lords of the Council, with their Secretaries, mingled together in the great anti-chamber, tag rag and bobtail, where they danced and capered to and fro, belly to belly, back to back, right and left, hands across, &c. The Doctors are disputing on the nature of the distemper—the Doctors of Divinity are preparing to exercise the spirit of madness which possessed the Court—the Doctors of Law are taking down notes of the case—the Doctors of Physick are preparing clysters and meticks, to drive the disorder up and down, and the undertakers of the kingdom are snuffing for the funerals of such as might become desunct.

Aug. 8. Many persons having expressed their surprize at Lord George Gordon remaining so long in confinement, without being brought to a trial by the crown, or even moving for it himself, it may not be improper to inform those who are unacquainted with the fact, that the prosecutors for high treason, under commitment of the Privy Council, are entitled to two clear terms before they are bound to prefer their bill of indictment, and consequently the noble prisoner may remain in custody till after Christmas before he is brought to trial.

SILAS HALSEY,

Has for SALE at his STORE in Elizabeth-Town, the following articles, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, ALSO
Corderoys, Tea,
Lincens, Coffee,
Silk and worsted hose, Sugar, and many other
Handkerchiefs, articles. 3†

State of New-Jersey, Bergen county,
November 13, 1780.

WHEREAS there are Inquisitions found and returned in the Court of Common Pleas, held for the county aforesaid, on the fourth Tuesday in October last, against the following persons, to wit, James Marcus Prevost, Garret A. Hoppe, Johannes C. Meijer, John I. Zabrickie, Harmanus-Lutkins, David G. Demarest, Abraham Van Blerkum, Cornelius Dyckman, Peter P. Bogert, and Wert I. Banta: This is therefore to give Notice to the aforesaid persons, or any person concerned with or under them, or in their behalf, that if they do not appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in and for the county aforesaid, on the fourth Thursday in January next, for to enter a traverse, and give security, according to law, final judgment will be entered thereon, in behalf of the state.

James Board,
Hendericus Kuyper, } Commrs.
Garret Lydecker,

To all whom it may concern :
NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the house of Isaac Wood, innholder, in Mountholly, in the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Stephen Decatur and Roger Cain, (who as well, &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Richard, taken at sea on her voyage from Glasgow to Charlestown, James Robison late master, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill,
By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, Nov. 19, 1780.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the house of Isaac Wood, innholder, in Mountholly, in the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the Bills of Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Rodney, taken at sea on her voyage from Liverpool to South-Carolina, and lately commanded by Wignall;—Of Stephen Decatur and Roger Cain, (who as well, &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Rodney, taken at sea on her passage from Plymouth to South-Carolina, and lately commanded by William Ribbons;—Of David Stevens, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel Virginia built, burden about thirty tons, taken at sea, no person being on board, loaded with tobacco—against the schooner called the Flying Fish, a re-captured vessel;—Of Joshua Studson, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the John—against the sloop or vessel called the Catherine, which said schooner John and sloop Catherine were lately taken by said Joshua Studson, on the south side of Staten-Island, near Prince's-Bay;—Of Samuel Bigelow, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called the Betsey, a re-captured vessel, drove on the bar at Cranbury-Inlet by distress of weather, formerly belonging to some inhabitant of the state of Delaware, and said to be cut out of Muskmelon creek by the enemy; and also against Negro Toney, taken on board said schooner Betsey, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, and the said Negro Toney, should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.
Haddonfield, Nov. 10, 1780.

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the following persons broke out of the gaol of Trenton by undermining the same, viz. Robert Woodward and Joseph Wilson; likewise three negroes. Whoever will apprehend the said Robert Woodward and deliver him to the subscriber, shall have a reward of Two Thousand Dollars, and Two Hundred and Fifty for each of the others, with reasonable charges, paid by me.

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.
N. B. It is suspected they will make for the enemy by the way of Cheesquakes, as their pilot (Woodward) is a refugee officer, and was committed a few days ago for high treason.
Trenton, Nov. 27, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, in the night of the 13th instant Nov. a black STALLION, known by the name of Grover's Black, about 14 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, canters well, 14 years old, very gay, 7-stub blooded. Also a half blooded bright bay MAKE, 15 hands high, five years old last spring, with a star and some collar marks near her withers, a remarkable white spot on her near side between her buttock and thigh about a span from the root of her tail, a natural trotter, canters well and very gay. Any person taking up the said horse and mare, and delivering them to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for either, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA FOSTER.

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests entrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety;—by which means unwary persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West-Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one-sixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West-Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death: That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batsto iron-works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him, I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The collectors of taxes in New-Jersey will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED.
Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1780.

NAIL RODS,
Of a good quality and different sizes,
TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at Union Iron-Works,
ROBERT TAYLOR.

December 2, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Maidenhead, on the 22d ult. a sea-bitten or spotted grey HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, nine or ten years old, newly shod before. Any person who will deliver the said horse to the subscriber, and secure the thief if stolen, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

NATHANIEL GREEN.

December 4, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Trenton, on Friday week, a sorrel horse, with a star and blaze, about 14 hands three inches high, both hind feet white, has a white spot on the point of his off buttock. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS HENDRICKSON.

December 4, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

ALIKELY NEGRO BOY, between eleven and twelve years old. Inquire of
S. S. SMITH.
Princeton, Nov. 20, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR HARD MONEY OR CONTINENTAL, A TRACT OF LAND, containing about 1000 acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia; The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market.—For farther particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.
November 28, 1780.